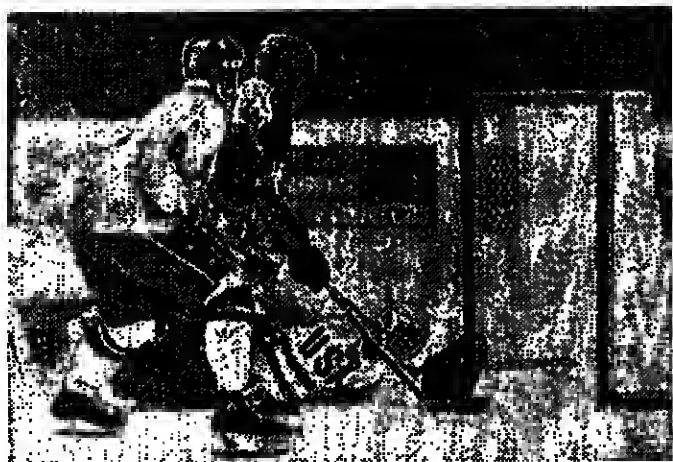


# SPORTS



A scene from the USSR-US game at the world and European championships in Prague, USSR, the world champions, won 11-1 and went on to beat Finland 6-1. Two other favourites for the top four in the finals, Czechoslovakia and Canada, also did well in the first games, while Sweden lost 3-4 to the USA.

## JUBILEE OF SPARTAK

The voluntary Spartak sports society is 50.

Over this time Spartak has become one of the most popular and mass sports societies in the country, was attested at a celebration meeting in Moscow's Hall of Columns at the House of the Unions. It now has over 13 million members. Together with Dinamo, CAC and other sports societies Spartak has become the basis of Soviet mass physical culture movement. Over the past year alone hundreds of health groups and jogging clubs were

set up, as well as physical culture health combines, physical culture sport clubs at the place of residence, and now units of public coaches and judges.

Spartak makes a weighty contribution to the achievements of Soviet athletes in the international arena, was pointed out at the meeting. Over half a century it reared a whole constellation of outstanding sportsmen, including over 300 Olympic award winners and some 4,000 gold, silver and bronze medalists of world and European championships.

## TENNIS PLAYERS PLEASE FANS

Soviet tennis players did well in a competition held within the framework of the women's individual world championship. The Soviet pair of Larisa Savchenko from Lvov and Svetlana Parkhomenko from Moscow came first in a tournament at Seabrook Island in South Carolina.

They specifically beat such strong opponents as Katerina

Maleyeva of Bulgaria and Petra Huber of Austria. Maleyeva won the individual title.

In another tournament at Hilton Head Island in South Carolina Savchenko and Parkhomenko placed second among 32 pairs.

The individual title was taken by Chris Evert-Lloyd of the USA.

## Winning racket of Lendl

The 12 strongest world tennis players gathered for the traditional tournament in the American city of Dallas, one of the most prestigious events. Four-time winner of this competition John McEnroe of the USA dropped out at the very beginning, defeated by 22-year-old Swede J. Nyström, 6-6, 6-7, 3-6.

Another favourite Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia had to

struggle five sets to beat another young Swede S. Edberg — 3-6, 7-6, 6-1, 6-2.

The chief surprise was the confident play of 24-year-old American Tim Mayotte (16th place in the world ranking). He won the right to challenge Lendl in the final match. But Lendl won 7-6, 6-4, 6-1. For the second time after 1982 he won the tournament in Dallas.

## At tournament in Shanghai

Anzhela Shchenikova of the USSR and Yang Youshan of China won the all-round titles at an international gymnastic tournament in Shanghai, 1981 absolute world champion Yuri Korolyov and Mikhail Kokorin, both of the USSR, came second and third in the men's competition. The women's award winners were hosts Yang Yanli and Xu Yamei.

Yang Yaoli did best in the individual events, winning the floor exercises, the asymmetrical bars and the beam. Shchenikova took the vault. Korolyov was the best in the floor exercises and the rings, Yang Youshan on the pommel horse and in the vault, sharing the latter title with Toshiro Tsutsu of Japan, and Zhuan Zhibul of China took the parallel bars.

## FIRA history never knew it

The championship of the International Amateur Rugby Federation has entered its final phase — the games began of the second (spring) half of the tournament. In the Romanian town of Braşov the hosts edged Italy 7-6.

Six games are yet to be played in the championship, but it is already clear that making real claims to the title is again the team of France, which has four wins from four games. Second-placed Italy has two wins and two defeats, and Romania has two wins and one defeat from three games.

The USSR is so far in the last place with only one game. For it May will be a very busy month of four games, three of them, most responsible, with an interval of only one week. No one has ever had such a schedule in the history of the event. On May 1st it plays in Spain, on the 12th it will host Tunisia, on the 19th it will play to France, and on the 31st it will meet Romania at home.

Boris MIKHAILOV

## UNIVERSIAD-85 INVITES

A hundred nations have already stated their desire to attend the 13th World Student Games held in the International Year of Youth on August 24-September 4 in the Japanese town of Kobe. The Universiad-85 promises to become the most representative in the entire history of this competition. The organizers hope that by May, when the time of the tendering of the official applications expires, the number of participating nations will reach 120.

The sportsmen will compete in athletics, basketball, fencing, gymnastics, swimming, diving, water polo, tennis, volleyball, football and judo. The preparation of sports facilities and transport communications of the city for the reception of participants and guests is in full swing.



The USSR-2 team from Togliatti (picture) competing in a football match. The team was the top male football team in the USSR. It was the only team to win the USSR-2 football championship in 1981.

Photo by Sergiy Frolov

## FINALS ENTRANCE IN QUESTION

In its third match in the world championship elimination games the USSR football team drew 2-2 with Switzerland. It has so far won one and a single game and is in a difficult situation now. Under rules of the competition, two teams from this group will enter the finals.

The USSR will next meet Switzerland in Moscow on May 2.

## Discovery of the season

20-year-old Viktor Klimov, winner of the traditional race in Sochi — a discovery of the season. Not far from the city named among the candidates for the USSR team for the Peace Race, said the cyclist, winner of the Peace Race, who is now head of the Central Institute of Culture in Moscow.

Klimov, who has just returned from a national spring race in Sochi, showed he was a real star. The young rider in dry time trials, which are a part of practically all day races, the importance of which is ever growing. Klimov won the first time trials by 10 seconds. Pyotr Ugrumov, the leader of the national team, won the second time trial by 10 seconds. Klimov also showed he was a real star in the time trials. He placed second in the overall lead. Klimov has good prospects.

## British Government to fight football hooliganism?

The British Government is considering measures to fight football hooliganism. The government is considering measures to fight football hooliganism. The government is considering measures to fight football hooliganism.

Mr. Thatcher later said that his Association was enthusiastic about the game. The government is considering measures to fight football hooliganism. The government is considering measures to fight football hooliganism.

### ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

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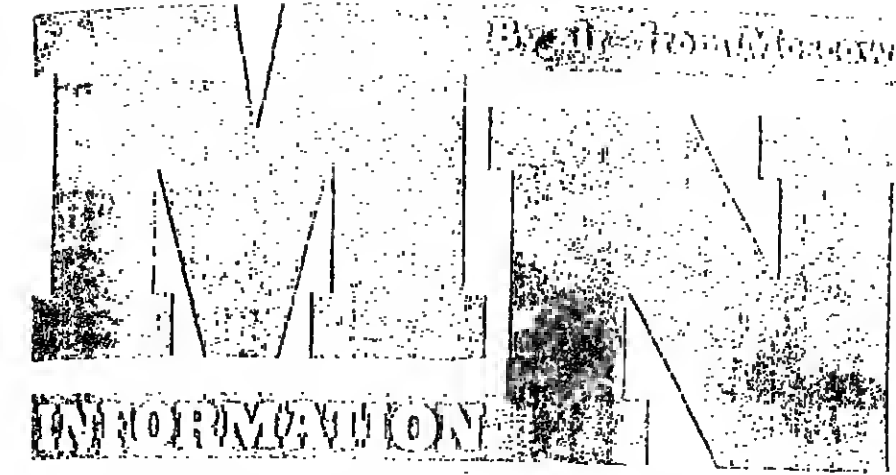
"MN Information" comes on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and to the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

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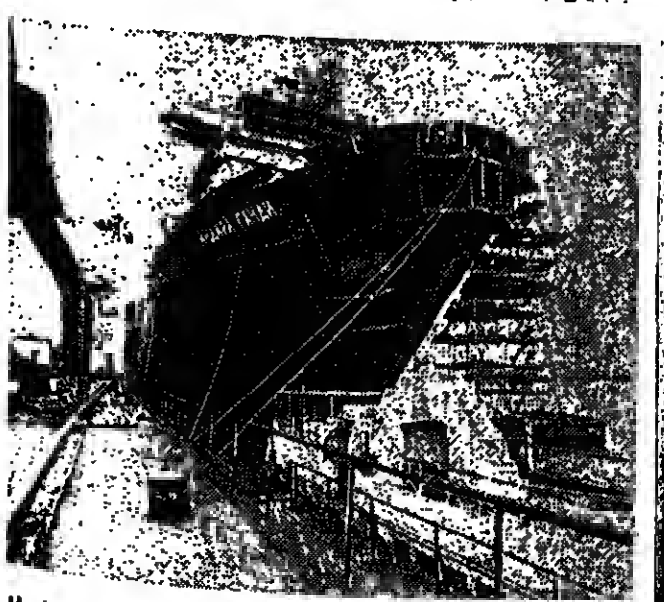
## LENIN'S IDEAS AND CAUSE

"We see with our own eyes how the following appeal by Lenin, who was the greatest and most dedicated fighter against imperialist war, is being put into practice: 'It is worth devoting one's whole life to the struggle against this kind of war,' he wrote. Peace initiatives and proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries are deeply in tune with the demands of this major democratic movement of our time and the hopes of the masses."

The main theme of the report is the implementation of Lenin's ideas to the activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state. "In solving the difficult tasks to speed up the country's socio-economic development," Gorbachev stressed, "the Party is guided by Lenin's instruction: in politics, as in all the life of society, if you do not push forward, you will be hurled back."

"The CPSU is gearing up all its activities so that its unity with the people steadily grows stronger and that the masses increasingly approve of its policy. But this signifies that it is making the highest demands primarily on itself; on how, to practical terms, its guiding role is being implemented. The concern for this permeates all the activities of the Central Committee and Politbureau."

"Strong devotion to the cause of the working class, selflessness, modesty, unpretentiousness, profound trust in his intelligence and conscientiousness are the things to be emulated from Lenin by all Communists. Firm observance of Lenin's moral principles and of the fact that the CPSU will still closely rally round it the working people, successfully tackle all tasks and will continue to be worthy of the words in which Lenin characterized it: 'The Communist Party is the intelligence, honour and conscience of our times!'"



## 'Indira Gandhi' LASH ship

This year, the Kherson Shipyard on the Black Sea will launch a new specialized LASH (lighter aboard ship) motor vessel, "Indira Gandhi", 62 thousand tons d.w.

The name of Indira Gandhi who made an invaluable contribution to the cause of strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India has been given to the vessel to keep up the tradition taken by the Soviet Government in November 1984 to honor the memory of the outstanding daughter of the Indian people.

along the lines between the Black Sea and the Indian and Pacific oceans. It is a one-deck ship with cargo holds to accommodate 48 lighters; 34 more lighters are arranged on the upper deck stacked in two layers. If used, the motor vessel can be used for transportation of coal.

The "Indira Gandhi" is designed for service delivery of millions of tonnes of cargo, including industrial equipment, rolled metal, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, oil and petrochemicals, cellulose and paper to Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and other Indian ports.

## Holiday of free labour

On April 20, 1985, millions of Soviet citizens participated in Subbotnik — a day of voluntary unpaid work — to mark the 115th anniversary of Vladimir Lenin's birth.

Lenin once called as great beginning the first such Subbotnik on April 12, 1918, which was attended by just 15 Communists and sympathizer-workers from a Moscow depot.

All Subbotnik people work voluntarily and free of charge to advance a common cause, with the proceeds going into the construction of schools, kindergartens and creches, medical facilities, research centres and sanatoriums; they are also used to improve mother-and-child welfare and medical care for war and labour veterans.

The economic impact of Subbotnik grows with each passing year, due both to growing productivity and, more important, the fact that many of the goods are produced on such days of economized materials, fuel and power.



By the Eternal Flame in Moscow.

## We want our friendship tree to grow

The leaders of the General Confederation of Greek Workers, its rank-and-file members and representatives of trade unions — about 80 people altogether — recently visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet trade unions. For the first time such a representative delegation of Greek trade union activists learned about the work of Soviet trade unions. The visit was connected with a memorable date — the 40th anniversary of the Victory over fascism.

This was a victory for democracy and freedom of spirit, a most serious blow at fascism.

and the head of the delegation, member of the Confederation leadership Georgios Christopoulos. Today, too, the Soviet Union and Greece are linked by the memory of a joint struggle against fascism. Our Confederation is working for peace and disarmament. Here we have seen since more that the Soviet Government is conducting the same policy. Together with Soviet people we planted a symbolic "tree of friendship" in Kiev. We hope that this tree would grow up as soon as possible. We shall tell our friends in Greece of this cordiality accorded us here.

The group, among which was Ambassador Paegeiotkopoulou, deputy secretary of the Confederation of the Economists, visited Volgograd. After every step there we encountered monuments of the heroic defence of Stalingrad. The things we saw and heard will leave on one's memory, he said. We met representatives of the regional committee of Volgograd trade unions, and visited the Kaustik chemical association. We learned about the work of the trade union organization there, the way profits of factories are distributed, how many hospitals, kindergartens, schools and palaces of culture are built, what measures are taken to improve working conditions and what privileges workers enjoy. We were struck by the fact that each shop at the factory has its own physician.

When you meet people who went through the same things as you did after a spell of 40 years, you are bound to be moved, said a member of the Greek trade union movement, Kildoris Alexandros. This is why for us, fighters in the Greek Resistance, the most unforgettable experience was meeting Soviet war veterans. We remember that Russians fought side-by-side with Greek patriots. There were 15 Soviet fighters in our guerrilla unit in Peloponnese. During the trip Soviet veterans presented us with a special award — a commemorative order.

## FACTS and EVENTS

Between 1981 and 1985, counter-revolutionary gangsters killed nearly eight thousand civilians in Nicaragua, including 2,500 teenagers and children, 8,500 children were orphaned, 250 thousand people were forced to flee their residential areas while nearly 400 thousand schools and forty hospitals were destroyed by the bandits.

The American administration has plans to deploy new generation of chemical weapons in Britain, reports "New Scientist" of London.



## Monument to nazi victims

Hamburg. A monument to the victims of fascism — a bronze figure of a prisoner striving for freedom — has been erected outside a school in the port district of Hamburg.

Precisely 40 years ago in this school, turned by the Nazis into a branch of their concentration camps, 48 persons were executed, among them 24 Soviet citizens, anti-fascist resistance fighters from France and Holland and 20 children driven from occupied countries. Fascist brutality conducted "medical" tests on them and later destroyed the bodies to conceal the traces of their monstrous crime.

Taking part in the opening ceremony were hundreds of members of the West German democratic and anti-fascist public relatives of the dead, who arrived from various countries, and representatives of the USSR general consulate.

The monument was designed by Soviet sculptor A. Mostichuk.

Basel, Switzerland, was the last point of an international peace march in which anti-war fighters from West Germany, France, Switzerland, took part. Peace activists from the three countries came together to oppose the arms race being whipped up by the USA and NATO as well as Washington's attempts to spill it into outer space. They resolutely demanded a stop to the deployment of US first-strike missiles in Europe and their return.

Peace marchers in Basel.



## Social Democrats against 'star wars'

Bonn. West German political and public circles have sharply criticized a government statement by Chancellor Helmut Kohl in the Bundestag supporting the American plans of "star wars" and favouring West German participation in US military space projects. Contrary to the will of the clear majority of West German citizens rejecting West German participation in the American plans for militarization of space, Kohl yielded to Washington's pressure, sacrific-

ing the national interests of West Germany, stressed member of the central board of the German Communist Party Ellen Weber.

Summing up the parliamentary debate on the government statement, the "Vorwärts" weekly of the Social Democratic Party of Germany stressed that the Social Democrats resolutely opposed the American "star wars" plans and West German participation in this extremely dangerous scheme.

## Statement by the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation

Brussels. At its extended meeting here the secretariat of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation adopted a statement dedicated to the 40th anniversary of Victory over Hitlerian fascism.

The peoples of the anti-Hitler coalition, to fighting the common enemy—fascism—proved that neither differences in political and social systems nor in views are obstacles for a joint struggle against a common

threat, the document emphasizes. Today, when the world is facing the threat of nuclear disaster, only the unity and cohesion of all peace-loving forces can avert it.

The participants declared their support for the forces of peace to all countries who have decided to widely celebrate the 40th anniversary of Victory with mass activities in defence of peace and against the arms race.

## VIETNAM REJECTS WESTERN REPORTS

Hanoi. If the Pol Pot forces are stimulated, we shall proceed the very next day with complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteers, said the Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Nguyen Co Thach in an interview to the American newspaper "Boston Globe". He has rejected the reports in Western media about alleged replacement of the Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea by other combatants. Over the past since 1982, Vietnam has withdrawn one-third of its volunteers from Kampuchea, he said. In

keeping with the decision of the Vietnamese summit between the Vietnamese, Laotian and Kampuchean leaders, the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteers who are fulfilling their international duty in Kampuchea will proceed as the internal situation in that country becomes more stabilized.

Nguyen Co Thach pointed out that a most important condition for the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea is elimination of the Pol Pot men as a military and political force.



Drawing by Vladimir Sviridov

## Decision of new Sudanese leadership

Khartoum. Member of the transitional military council of Sudan, General O. A. Mohammed told the "Al Qawwad al Masallah" paper that during the transitional period activities will be allowed of the existing and the creation of new political parties, as well as press organs reflecting their point of view. During this period, he stressed, preparation will be on

for elections to the constituent assembly, which would have to work out a permanent constitution of Sudan.

O. A. Mohammed stated that taking part in the preparation of the national charter will be a transitional military council, the alliance of the national forces of salvation of Sudan, and the Council of Ministers.

## New organization in Britain

London. It was announced here of the creation of a new organization — the Institute of Employment Problems — whose kernel is made up of noted public and political figures, including former heads of government Edward Heath, Lord Wilson and James Callaghan.

As stressed in a statement released here by the Institute founders, its goal will be to put pressure on the Conservative government to make it take effective measures to fight unemployment. Remarkably, the document's authors plan not simply to spread a mass campaign of res-

tance to the Tory policy in this region but also intend to actively launch their own proposals for reducing the army of the unemployed of over 3,000,000.

The document, which is a veritable programme of the organization, was signed by over 110 MPs and noted political, public, trade union and religious figures.

Now taking shape in the country is a strong anti-Thatcher coalition, whose formation is an unprecedented step in the country's post-war history, is how the appearance of the new organization is being commented upon here.

## COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE ANTONOV'S CASE

Brussels. The International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL) has set up a commission to investigate the case of the Bulgarian officer, Sergei Antonov, according to a statement released by the association. The commission has been set up in line with a resolution of the IADL, which took place in October 1984, in Athens.

The Bulgarian citizen Sergei Antonov was apprehended by the Italian authorities as a suspected charge of involvement in an attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II in May 1981. Accusations were built on the testimony of the Turkish socialist Ali Agca who shot the Pope. In fact, Agca was actually brainwashed by special Italian special services at the insistence of the CIA.

The IADL commission comprises prominent lawyers from India, France, West Germany, Belgium, and Ireland. The eminent Irish lawyer, Seán Bríde, winner of the International Lenin Prize, "for the promotion of Peace Among Nations and of the Nobel Peace Prize has consented to take part in the commission's work.

## DEMONSTRATIVE VISIT TO YASUKUNI

Tokyo. In defiance of protests the Japanese Prime Minister has again made a trip to Yasukuni Shrine, the nationalistic shrine for nationalist and war propaganda.

During his premiership, Nakasone has already made two demonstrative visits to Yasukuni Shrine as a place of prayer for Japanese soldiers who died in the war of plunder against the imperial army. Under the roof of the temple is a "sanctuary of glory" of the organizers of the Japanese imperial aggression against the peoples of Asia. The Emperor was sentenced to death by international military law for the Far East for his role during the war. Many leaders of the Nakasone government are frequent visitors to the temple.

Japan's democratic opposition sees the "visit" by the prime minister and his close associates to Yasukuni as an encouragement by the ruling circles for the reactionary forces seeking to revive militarism and chauvinism.

## DEATH OF TANCREDO NEVES

Brasilia. Brazil's President Tancredo Neves has died at the age of 74 after a prolonged illness. He fell suddenly on March 14, the day he was sworn in as president after eight days of national mourning.

The Brazilian Congress is on emergency session. Neves was elected in line with the constitution, Vice-President Collor was sworn in as president. At the presidential elections held on January 15, he was the candidate of the Christian Alliance bloc. He is

Preparing towards a march to Washington, West Chester's comic meeting of people's action has sponsored a public meeting to denounce the present anti-democratic militarist course and its "star wars" programme. The meeting demanded a positive response from Washington to the latest Soviet initiative. Those present were addressed by the famous American singer and composer Pete Seeger and young Black actor Guy Davis (pictured).

## MANKIND WILL NEVER FORGET

New Delhi. A Month of activities dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism has commenced in the capital of India. It was opened with a photographic exhibition "For the Sake of Life on Earth" mounted by the TASS news agency and dealing with the heroic struggle of the Soviet people in the years of the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945). Activities of the Month, which is being held on the initiative of the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society and the Friends of the Soviet Union Society, include photographic exhibitions, film festivals, readers' conferences and rallies.

Mankind will never forget the exploits of the Soviet people who made a decisive contribution to the defeat of German fascism and Japanese militarism and rid the peoples from enslavement, remarked Purushottam Goyal, President of the Municipal Corporation of New Delhi in his address at the inauguration ceremony of the photographic exhibition. The great victory won forty years ago opened the road to independence for many countries, including India. The Soviet Union is the main guarantor of peace today. It counterposes Washington's insane war doctrines with constructive peace initiatives aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

## Plans for a military base at Nouméa

Papeete. According to France-France, the French Government is studying plans for the creation of a strategic military base in the area of the town of Nouméa — the administrative centre of New Caledonia. The plan was put forward after President Mitterrand's trip to New Caledonia in connection with the worsening of the political problems of the archipelago. The native people of which are demanding recognition of their right to self-determination.

## Japanese headquarters for promotion of foreign trade

Tokyo. The government of Nakasone has declared the establishment of a so-called headquarters for promotion of foreign trade, including all the members of the government and representatives of the leadership of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. Its goal will be settlement

of the Japanese-American economic contradictions, which have reached a critical point. Last year the deficit of the US trade balance with its Far Eastern rival achieved a record-high post-war sum of some 39,000 million dollars. Economists predict that this year the figure will exceed 40,000 million dollars.

## Faked timepieces flood the market

Unmolested by competition to the past, the Swiss watch-making firms are having hard times today. Every year Japan and other Pacific countries saturate the market with millions of cheap electronic and mechanical timepieces. Besides, using the high prestige of the famous Swiss firms have started to produce exact replicas of most popular models with which they have lounded shops throughout the world. As a result, Swiss manufacturers are suffering tremendous losses. Fakes made in Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan are hard to distinguish from the original, but they cost only a fraction of the real thing. The same goes for the picture in the picture. Counterfeit people are destroying another 2,000 of fakes.

Photo Reuters-TASS



## Exhibition in Harbin

Peking. A decision has been taken about the holding in Harbin of an exhibition dedicated to the 40th anniversary since the routing of militarist Japan. It will be about the criminal activities of the designers of bacteriological and chemical weapons from "Detachment 731". The exhibition will feature about four hundred photographs and other items, material evidence, to be more precise, which describe the savage "experiments" to create new mass destruction weapons. During the experiments thousands of people were tortured to death.

On the site where "Detachment 731" was deployed, it is planned to set up a memorial museum to honour the victims of monstrous crimes committed by the Japanese military and to mark the anniversary since its defeat.

## FACTS AND EVENTS

© The Japanese authorities have declared that they recognize the "right" of the USA to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The statement in this effect was made in the Lower House of the Japanese Parliament by the head of the National Defense Departmental Keichi Kato. He said that pre-emptive use of nuclear weapons is a component of the "containment doctrine".

© The newspaper "Boston Globe" reports that Tel Aviv has given an enthusiastic welcome to the American invitation to take part in the "star wars" programme. The newspaper writes that Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres and the Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, favour the prospect of joint research in this sphere with American nuclear scientists.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### THE STRATEGY OF HEGEMONISM

The major leaders in the Reagan administration, and the president himself in particular, assert that they see as the main task in their policies as regards the developing countries the struggle against the Soviet Union's influence, writes V. Kremnyuk in IZVESTIA. For the first time this way of putting the question was expressed at a press conference given by the former State Secretary Alexander Haig in January 1981. Since then, the administration has missed not a single occasion in order either to repeat or to confirm this thesis with its practical activities.

If we are to speak about the military aspect of these activities we shall take note of the creation of the Central, or Central Command for the Indian Ocean zone, deployment of the American armed forces in the area of the Middle East, the invasion of Grenada, active support to the anti-popular regime in El Salvador, threats against Nicaragua, and military deliveries to Israel, Pakistan, Sudan and to a whole number of other dependent countries and regimes.

### DANGEROUS GAMES

Even before the dust from the caterpillars of the US tanks involved in the American-Honduran Big FIVE-3 manoeuvres settled new military and para-military units were dispatched from US bases, writes Vladimir Litvin in PRAYDA. The former will seize a bridgehead from the sea in the area of Puerto Castilla, the latter — the sons of Las Salbas from the sea. Thus 7,000 participants in new manoeuvres code-named Universal Track-85 will continue the toning of military psychosis in Central America.

The successive joint American-Honduran war games are a link in the chain of preparations for aggression against Nicaragua. The Pentagon has so deeply involved Honduras in its aggressive plans that the territory of this country has in fact become a big American proving ground. There is another disturbing factor: the scale of the dangerous games continues to grow, new aspects are constantly introduced. Thus the exercises are hardly "defensive", as the Washington propaganda claims, but offensive in nature and involve planned operations, writes the author.

### 'NUCLEAR ALLERGY' OF U.S. ALLIES

Commenting on the statement by Icelandic Foreign Minister to the effect that NATO's ships carrying nuclear weapons (claim is, incidentally, a NATO member) will be barred from Icelandic territorial waters, TASS observer S. Kuznetsov notes that the Reagan administration's unprecedented programme of boosting nuclear arms and the talk on the possibility of "limited" nuclear wars have made some American allies think it best to disassociate themselves from the Pentagon's dangerous plans. Last year the Danish parliament passed a resolution obliging the government to prohibit deployment in the country of nuclear weapons both in peace and wartime. Greek Prime Minister Papandreu has repeatedly stressed his determination to press for a removal of nuclear ammunition stored in American military bases.

The Reagan administration apparently believes, the article continues, that the best means to deliver US allies from this "nuclear allergy" is a "shock therapy" in the form of various sanctions. For instance, Washington threatens New Zealand with economic punishment and Greece with a reduction in military aid. Yet neither the crude pressure nor the undisguised blackmail can make peoples agree to the role of hostages of the adventurous plans of the Pentagon.

### WHO BENEFITS FROM THIS PROGRAMME?

Commenting on the performance of the French singer Yves Montand in the teleprogramme FR-3 where he agreed to act as presenter in the "Facing the War" programme designed to boost the arms race and justify the American plans for the militarization of space, S. Kulik writes in SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA:

Of course, one might just not pay attention to the performance of the old singer, explaining it by his desire to again appear on the TV screen or get some good remuneration. Yet one is gripped and worried by the fact that this programme, clearly timed to coincide, in provocative ends, with the 40th anniversary of the destruction of fascism, was shown on French state TV and that defence minister Charles Hernu, who spoke after that film took on the same channel answering questions, would not restore the historical truth and honour those who saved mankind from the brown plague.

Who benefits from this programme? By no means the cause of peace, which, with every day, is more threatened by the stockpiling of superarms, primarily nuclear ones. And not the security of the peoples of Europe, who would be the first but not the only victims of mass conflagration.

### OF INTEREST

#### Gloves give clues

Criminals engaged in illegal acts in gloves now do not hope to avoid punishment, said Flecken, judicial identification department head of Louvain-la-Neuve. A card-index of gloveprints has been under compilation in Switzerland since 1931 and last court cases these prints as evidence of guilt. Judicial practice shows that lucky thieves do not so often change their gloves when starting a new operation and, therefore, easily become victims of the latest achievements in legal science.

#### 'Santa Maria' anchors

"Santa Maria", the caravel on which Christopher Columbus sailed on his discovery voyage, will be built in its original shape and launched in the Ligurian Harbour in Italy, where the famous discoverer was born. This idea was conceived by the committee on the celebration of the 500th anniversary of the man who discovered America. The celebration will start in 1990 and will continue for three years. A 24-volume collection of documents and information about the great geographical discoveries will be published.

## VIEWPOINT

## Brain drain

Yuri KURITSYN



The practice of luring skilled specialists from developing nations to the West has been flourishing since the Second World War, and the "third world" has thus lost nearly 600,000 doctors, engineers, and scientists, and many billions of dollars in damages.

At present, according to UNCTAD, the scale of the "brain drain" from developing countries has reached an average of 50,000 people a year. The US military-industrial complex is becoming the main customer of the "stolen brains". There is a real hunt now for engineers and scientists who are in one way or the other connected with the development of new weapons systems, primarily in Asia, Africa and Latin America. But the hunt is not confined to these places alone. The Canadian "Globe and Mail", for instance, reported on April 1 that some scientists in Toronto University are attracted funds by the US Air Force for research into and development of laser devices for "star wars". There are other testimonies to such

orders placed by the US Army and weapons monopolies with research institutions in other developed capitalist countries. Yet replacement of US institutions with such personnel proceeds mainly at the expense of the "third world".

This is a principally new way of shifting the burden of one's own military spending onto another, or — using President Reagan's terminology cited last year by the "Business America" magazine — of steadily and actively involving foreign resources in satisfying the needs of the US armed forces.

Until recently this "involvement" was mainly in connection with the creation of American military bases and other military facilities in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and the transfer of production of the most labour-consuming items for military purposes to American subsidiaries in these places. Already operating are 120 such subsidiaries producing electronic equipment for warships, planes, tanks and air-defence systems. In 1983

alone these companies gave the Pentagon products worth ten billion dollars and considerably improved its budget at the expense of comparatively cheap labour in the developing countries.

Rapidly increasing is that part of the Pentagon budget meant for research and development of more advanced weapons, including space ones. In 1984 alone expenditure on these stood at 30 billion dollars as compared with 0.5-0.6 billion annually spent on them during the first post-war years. This is not surprising, for the US military complex employs one out of every five engineers and one out of every four engineering physicists plus a large number of other specialists.

This year the USA plans to spend 34 billion dollars on military research. Now highly skilled specialists will be needed, but where does one find them at home, if for a long time the

USA has been consistently reducing the training of personnel in its own higher schools, preferring cheaper "import of talent"?

This means that the scale of this import will further increase, even though it is already massive. For instance, when two years ago authorities in the Philippines decided to stop the open recruitment of specialists trained in local higher schools for the USA and other Western countries, it came to light that this business was being handled in the country by 180 various offices and agencies.

In fact the training of one specialist with a higher education costs a developing country 25-45 thousand dollars. It is easy to calculate how much it costs these countries if their economies lose annually 50 thousand such specialists in addition to direct losses from the lack of experienced national personnel. Arab countries, for example, consider that as a result of the "brain drain" they lose a total of 11 billion dollars a year.

But there are other things besides the material damage. Owing to such a policy of the weapons manufacturers the "third world", contrary to its wishes and interests, has to bear part of the burden of military preparations of the West and indirectly subsidize its programmes for building arms.



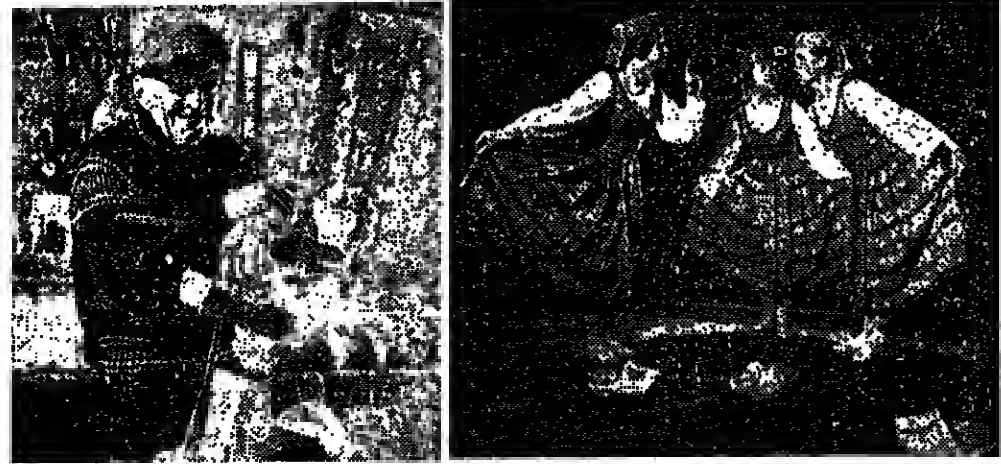




# ENTERTAINMENT

## MAXIMOVA AND VASILYEV IN THE FILM, 'LA TRAVIATA'

The Soviet cinema are to run the opera film "La Traviata" produced by the famous Italian film director Franco Zeffirelli. Two parts in the film are played by Yekaterina Maximova and Vladimir Vasilyev. In Zeffirelli's film we take part in only one episode, says Vladimir Vasilyev. It is the scene of the ball of Flora's to which the most famous dancers from La Grand Opera were invited. We are playing and dancing those dances. The invitation from the Italian film director was quite unexpected. We could not imagine what it would be. A possibility of work with a famous master is interesting to say actor, so we accepted the invitation. Zeffirelli not merely put the opera onto the screen. He produced a synthetic work in which the music, the vocal parts, and the dancing have become a single whole.



## Ancient art lives on

At one time, kiumplai, massive shoes made of wood, were the main type of footwear in Lithuania. Today, the kiumplai are not worn. They are needed by all the folklore companies in the republic — it is impossible to do without them in many folk dances. For instance, at the Festival of Song to be held in July this year in Vilnius, at least four hundred pairs will be needed. There are few masters who possess secrets of manufacturing this type of shoes.

First among them is 82-year-old Stanislovas Sultskis, a cobbler living in Telšiai. He has been making the kiumplai since the age of 12. The master calculates that in his long life he has made more than forty thousand pairs.

- Stanislovas Sultskis at his workshop.
- The Klaipeda Folklore Ensemble performs a dance with kiumplai.

## ARTS FESTIVAL

A tour of the Moscow Theatre has begun in Poland as part of the Days of Soviet Culture in that country.

For our Polish tour, we have selected two plays which we think reflect the main direction in the creative activities of the company, said the Theatre's chief artistic director Oleg Yermolov. They are "The Sea Gull" which presents the theatre's dying interest in the Russian classics, such as Chekhov. The other production is "The Way We Live Now" by M. Shaw which has been included in the programme of the tour as one of our main tasks — that of Lenin — in the theatre of the Theatre.

At this festival of artistic friendship the audience will see and hear many Soviet companies. The Bolshoi Ballet, the dance "The Golden Age" by Shostakovitch, "Ivan the Terrible" by Prokofiev and other productions.

Another outstanding feature of the tour is the participation of the Ukrainian Folk Ensemble. The Days include a festival of Polish and Soviet music. A number of fine arts exhibitions.

## TRADITIONS AND MODERNITY

An exhibition opened at Moscow's Museum of Oriental Art familiarizes the visitors with the works of modern Turkish artists. The exhibition is made up of works by 39 outstanding artists in their native land and abroad. They are all winners of prizes at national Turkish and West European contests.

The distinct national air is a remarkable feature of the exhibits. The canvases seem to be radiated with the rays of the southern sun, and they record the wealth and beauty of the nature in Turkey. The graphic artists register the outlines of working class districts of Ankara and quiet streets in provincial towns. A remarkable place has been assigned at the exhibition to portraits — a favourite genre among Turkish artists.



Ulku Varlik. "Noduna".

## PROFILES

# ALEXEI RYBNIKOV



Composer Alexei Rybnikov, of Moscow, is 40 and has been writing music for the cinema for seventeen years. He has provided music for thirty films. A climax in his career was the release of the film "You've Never Ever Dreamed". The romantic love story was highly popular among young audiences in many countries. The music largely contributed to this success too. "The Last Poem", which Rybnikov wrote to verses by Rohindrenath Tagore for the film, is now sung by many singers and pop groups. It is played on radio and television and has been recorded on disc. After that Rybnikov became a prestigious composer.

Rybnikov is one of those composers who are making consistent efforts to assert the traditions of "serious" music (such as symphony and chamber) in combination with other voices played for lighter entertainment. The most impressive successes of Rybnikov's creative efforts over the past few years have been rock-operas staged by Mark Zakharov at the Lenin Komsomol Theatre in Moscow.

The composer himself is prejudiced against having the "rock" hit in the designation of his operas, saying that "opera", a conservative definition of his work, is sufficient in itself. To him, this is a "new opera", the opera of today.

Perhaps Rybnikov's search began at the time when he recorded one of his first "songs". Two songs to these were to the verses of modern and serious poet Pyotr Vegin, and the third — "The Miraculous Bridge" — to the Russian translation of a haiku by Guillaume Apollinaire. The seriousness of the purpose determined the choice of the music, which strikes everyone with a dramatic saturation of melody.

Later Rybnikov said: "My first symphony, chamber and instrumental pieces were written under the influence of vanguard music. Suddenly I felt, however, that this trend had exhausted itself, starting to reflect itself rather than its time. The language had become so complex that only specialists could understand it. To an attempt to find my own identity, I was seeking mastery of the modern layer of music for light entertainment which, unquestionably, is disdained by most serious musicians. This was a conscious departure from excessive complexity towards the original foundations of music, its melody."

The hero of Rybnikov's first rock-opera "The Story and Death of Joseph Murillo" is a Chilean who, despite of fighting off poverty, decided, at the height of the gold rush, to take a risky journey to California. However, instead of gold, he and his young wife Teresa met humiliation and death. The vicissitudes in Murillo's tragic life provided one of the most brilliant subjects in Latin American folklore. It gave Pablo Neruda the subject for a dramatic poem in the early 60s, and provided the foundation for Rybnikov's opera.

Stylistically, the musical canvas of "The Star" is diverse. The tender patterns of lyrical areas sound next to harshly ironic couplets. Through all this music one traces the main theme — the theme of Teresa the Star which sounds like a powerful requiem for the tragic tale of partition in the final scene of the opera staged by Mark Zakharov. Later the opera was made into a film of the same title produced by Vladimir Grammatikov.

Rock-opera "Juno and Avos" based on a poem by Andrei Voznesensky, put into one melting pot the many years of Rybnikov's creative quest in a rather integrated harmony. At first the opera was recorded on tape of recording studios. In two years, using Rybnikov's music, Zakharov staged the opera, and the record was released afterwards.

"Juno" and "Avos" were the names which the Russian traveller and statesman Count Nikolai Rezanov gave his ships on which he sailed for California in 1806 to establish trade links. Having fallen in love with beautiful Conchita, the daughter of the governor of San Francisco, he comes back to Russia to seek permission to get married. On the way he fell ill and died. Unaware of this, Conchita waited for Rezanov for thirty-five years after which she became one. Rybnikov took up Voznesensky's poetic subject and turned it into a musical fable which, as the famous composer Rodion Shchedrin says, produces a hypnotic feeling of remarkable spirituality.

The choir which introduces the epic element into the opera space, the multiplicity of rhythms, and the unbridled fantasy in the use of the possibilities offered by a synthesizer — all these are techniques which help convey the emotional wealth of the drama left by the characters.

The show, "Juno and Avos" was successfully staged in Paris. Several theatres in the French capital have relied on Rybnikov's music to stage "Juno and Avos", and a film might quite possibly be made. I think that admirers of Rybnikov's talent have no ground to believe that the composer could stop giving them new surprises.

Yuri SHEPOTINNIK  
Photo by Valery Plotnikov

## WHAT'S ON!

April 23-26

### THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 24 — Strauss, "The Knight of the Sad Countenance" (ballet); Schojka, "Sketches" (ballet); 25 — Adam, "Giselle" (ballet).

Slavimovskiy and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 23 — A concert by opera soloist Zakharenko. The programme includes Spanish songs: 24 — Prokofiev, "Love of Three Oranges" (opera). 25 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera). 26 — Khrennikov, "Dorotha" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St). 23 — Suppé, "Die schöne Galatée". 25 — Kremer, "Catherine". 26 — Fellman, "Let the Guitar Play".

### FILMS

My Friend Ivan Lapshin (Lenin Studio).

The film is dedicated to those who lived in the distant thirties. The principal character is the chief of a clear-up group in the criminal department of a small town. Based on a novel by Yuri Gagarin.

### CONCERT HALLS

Big Concert Hall. 23-26 — USSR Championship. The Olympic Village. 23-26.

by the Miroslava Theatre: 23, 24 — "Peace to Your Home" (in two parts). 25, 26 — "Faces" (in two parts).

Artistic director — Arkady Rabin.

### SPORTS

#### FOOTBALL

Dynamo Stadium. 24 — The second semifinal match of the Cup of European Holders Cup. Dynamo (Moscow, USSR) vs Rapid (Vienna, Austria), 7 p.m.

In the first match Dynamo lost to Rapid, 1-3, now to order to enter the finals, Dynamo must win 2-0.

#### CYCLING

Cycling Track at Krylatovskoye (Molodtsovskaya). 23, 24, 25 — USSR championship. 5 p.m. (every day).

#### TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 1 kopeka. Trams 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 1 kopeka. Trams 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00 00. Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

SEE INFORMATION No. 32, 1985

# BUSINESS

## BOOK FAIR IN MOSCOW

The 5th International Book Fair will be held in Moscow from September 10 to 16.

The contracts signed at this major forum (which is second only to the fair in Frankfurt on the Main), are usually fulfilled within two years. At the 1983 fair Soviet publishers signed more than 7,000 agreements with 77 foreign counterparts, which either were fulfilled fully or are close to completion.

How are the implementation of these agreements and preparations for the 1985 fair going on? The Soviet Union annually publishes about 2,000 books by foreign authors with a total circulation of 180 million copies. The Druzhba shop in Moscow sells 12,000 titles of books published by socialist countries. About 4,000 titles are offered to customers at the Moscow Book

House, where publications from capitalist and developing countries are being sold. There are more than 200 such shops in this country.

A total of 2,300 foreign firms and organizations have already sent in requests for participation in the 5th Moscow Fair. There is every reason to believe that the previous number of participants (2,643) will be exceeded.

Foreign companies will be offered books by Soviet authors on the 40th anniversary of Victory, various picture books and art publications about such luminaries of Soviet culture as Stanislavsky, Ulanova, Obraztsova, Tolstoyanov, Elmanov, as well as dictionaries, lexicons, phrase-books the importance of which is increasing especially in connection with the forthcoming World Festival of Youth and Students, to be held this summer in Moscow.

## 'We want to become partner number one'

More than 150 firms and organizations participated in the French Agroprom-85 agricultural exhibition in Moscow.

This is our second exhibition in the USSR, said René Souchon, Minister for Agriculture and Forestry. We first came to Moscow two and a half years ago and our success proved that there is a lot of potential in agriculture for Franco-Soviet cooperation.

The present exhibition differs from the previous one in that it is more concrete. Souchon went on to say, its participants concentrated their attention on four basic themes: processing of food products, livestock-breeding, agrochemistry and land reclamation.

About 100 firms participating in the exhibition have already made good contacts with Soviet organizations. Others are here for the first time.

The programme also included colloquia and symposia on the exhibition grounds, as well as in various ministries and research institutions in Moscow, at which French experts exchanged scientific information and practical know-how with their Soviet colleagues.

France is the largest producer

and exporter of many farm products in Western Europe, said Souchon. And we would like to become the USSR's partner number one in agriculture and related industries.

In front of the entrance to the pavilion there is a tanker designed to hold liquid compound fertilizer, said Jean-Marc Drouin, chief engineer of the foreign relations department of the BSZ company. The stainless steel tanker is supplied by our company, the tractor and the chassis of the semitrailer — by the Soviet Union. This is a good example of Franco-Soviet cooperation. Such cooperation reduces the USSR's import expenditures. We believe it is promising.

One of the firms taking part in the exhibition was the Spichim company of the Spil-Bagnolia association. In 25 years of cooperation with the USSR our company has supplied the Soviet Union with 31 chemical industrial installations, said Patrick Binot, Spichim's commercial director. In cooperation with European countries, particularly in the production of pesticides and compound fertilizers. We now propose to build complete full-cycle agricultural complexes.

## Cooperation with Valmet

Nearly six hundred ships have been built in cooperation with the USSR at the shipyard of the Finnish firm of Valmet. This was reported at a symposium which the firm held in Moscow.

In 1983 the firm repaired nearly three hundred ships, forty per cent of them Soviet, speakers at the symposium noted. Valmet has been cooperating with this country fruitfully for a long time.

At the Turku shipyard, a floating dock with the lifting capacity of 6,500 tonnes was delivered in 1965. The dock was made in the Soviet city of Kherston. In 1969-1980, geophysical, scientific exploration, scientific research ships along with a number of floating bostals and supply ships were built for the USSR Ministry of Gas Industry. For the Sea of Okhotsk and the Barents Sea, Valmet has designed a project of the world's first pipe-layer with equipment for resistance welding. The welding equipment was manufactured at the Paimon Electrical Welding Institute in Kier. In order to prolong the navigation along the Siberian rivers, the firm has built a number of river motorvessels of the "Sibirsky-2101" class. These were the first river ships capable of negotiating ice thirty centimetres thick.

At present, Valmet, jointly with the USSR is going to design a vessel of the "Volga-Lyod" class with icebreaking capability and is taking part in the research work to develop technologies for exploration of the Arctic shelf.

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## Contacts and contracts

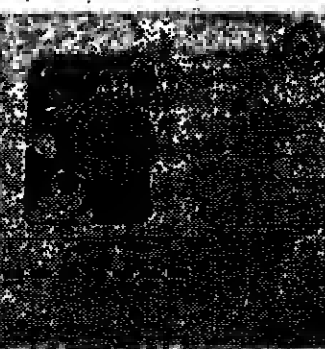
● A session at the management council of the International Agrarush society has concluded in Kishinev (capital of Moldavia) with the signing of a protocol. The representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia summed up the results of joint work and discussed the prospects for scientific, technical and economic cooperation in the development of new agricultural machines up to 1990.

● Under the terms of an agreement signed by the V/O Frommshimporl and Polish enterprise, Polimex-Cekop, the latter is to deliver to the USSR this year more than 60 technological lines for manufacturing furniture parts.

## Philately

## IN HONOUR OF SPACE JUBILEES

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a new postage stamp for the Cosmonautics Day. This year it is also devoted to the 25th anniversary of the Yuri Gagarin Cosmonauts' Training Centre, shown by the inscription on the stamp. Price: 15 kopeks.



## Specialized Firms

## Incorporated in V/O NOVEXPORT:

NOVOBOM Firm — exports secondary processable materials and production waste from paper, textiles, synthetic and chemical fibre, larvae and non-ferrous metallurgical, petrochemical and alkaline, plastic and polymer resin processes, rubber-containing and other kinds of reproducible materials and industrial waste.

NOVOBALI Firm — exports peat and peat products, wooden articles for industrial and household uses, gardening tools and implements goods for napping and camping, pleasure and sports rawbeats, ceilingboard beats, model-making and do-it-yourself kits.

KOVEL Firm — exports and imports of carpets and like articles.

SADKO Firm — exports and imports of handicraft articles, artistic porcelain ware, bijouterie and antiques.

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103008 Moscow, USSR.  
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299-52-93

## NOVOEXPORT

## Tour-85 exhibition-fair

An international exhibition-fair, Tour-85, was held to the Swedish city of Göteborg.

## Intourist news

Intourist has become a regular exhibitor at these exhibitions in Sweden. The Intourist stands contained materials about the places of interest in the Soviet Union. Wide publicity was given to tours of Moldavia, the Ukraine, Sochi, Yalta, Siberia, Central Asia and visits to ancient Russian cities, art festivals and other holiday tours. Many visitors were interested to see Intourist's publicity pamphlets, such as "Leningrad", "Ancient Russian Cities", "Visit the Soviet Union" and others. Apart from all sorts of conversations, talks were held at the stand with representatives of other exhibiting firms.

The Swedish firms cooperating with Intourist discussed sales of tours. To mark the fortieth anniversary since the Victory in the Great Patriotic War won by the Soviet people, the Sovetskoye has offered a tour, Moscow — Volgograd — Minsk — Moscow.

The route offered by Frida-buc is a two-week air tour, Leningrad — Alma-Ata — Tashkent — Moscow.

Those who want to see the Golden Ring of ancient Russian cities can visit Moscow, Vladimir and Suzdal, and return to Moscow.

Trivandrum has suggested interesting tours of the Soviet Baltic republics.

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